



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of Christianity by the negro, with a native literature, and the development of a great negro civilization, for he scouts the idea of any final spoliation of the continent by the whites. Another race of importance from a psychological stand-point is the Hamite, of the western branch of which, the Berbers, who have occupied their present habitat from time immemorial, Mr. Chatelain says: "The great civilization of their Egyptian cousins, the luxury of Carthage, the power of ancient Rome, the fire of Islam, have past by or over them and left them almost unchanged. Never daunted, scarcely influenced, they have, however, adopted Islam but without sacrificing their own individuality. Fierce tribal Independents, they have not even allowed the formation of a national government. Here we have a branch of the white race, naturally the equal of any other, showing no sign of degeneration and from the first in contact with the best civilizations, yet proudly stationary on a level of culture but slightly superior to that of the Central African negro, who for thousands of years has had no civilization within his sight or reach," (p. 294).

Technogeography, or the Relation of the Earth to the Industries of Mankind. O. T. MASON. Amer. Anthropol., Vol. VII (1894), pp. 137-161.

The author of this interesting essay defines technogeography as "the study of the relationship between the earth and human arts and inventions," a sub-division of the broader subject of anthropogeography, "the consideration of the earth in its broad connections with the whole science of man, including his body and his mind, his arts, languages, social structures, philosophies and religions." Prof. Mason proceeds to discuss the earth as the producer of mankind, as a storehouse of materials, as a reservoir of forces, as a teacher of processes, the earth as a whole, as an organized structure, the culture-areas of the earth, the earth as a single culture-area, the earth in relation to the higher artificial life. His paper is a useful contribution to philosophical anthropology.

Migration and the Food-Quest. O. T. MASON. Amer. Anthropol., Vol. VII (1894), pp. 275-292.

This paper, which has as sub-title, "A Study in the Peopling of America," is devoted to a discussion of that problem from the migration-motive of the food-quest. The author "disclaims any reliance upon continents that have disappeared, upon voyages across the profound sea without food or motive, the accidental stranding of junks, or the aimless wandering of lost tribes. When the continent of America was peopled, it was done by men and women purposely engaged in what all sensible people are now doing, namely, trying to get all the enjoyment possible out of life for their efforts." The author is able to see a closer relation between the peoples of America and those of the eastern Asia, than is seen by Brinton and other authorities, but the chief proposition he defends is "this close connection between the two continents has existed for thousands of years, during which the contact between western America and eastern Asia was more and more close, and extended, and unbroken, as we proceed backward in time. Or, to put the matter in another shape, there never was known to history a day when the two continents were not intimately associated."

The Half-Blood Indian, an Anthropometric Study. FRANZ BOAS. Pop. Science Monthly, Vol. XLV (1894), pp. 761-770.

This valuable study is based upon material collected for the department of ethnology of the World's Columbian Exposition, the charge of the section of physical anthropology having been given to Dr. Boas.